

JUDY M. ELLISON,

Plaintiff,

v.

JO ANNE B. BARNHART,
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

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) No. 04-3452-CV-S-FJG-SSA
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This is a proceeding under Title II of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 401 et seq., in which plaintiff requested review of the Commissioner’s decision denying her application for disability benefits. Plaintiff’s claims were denied initially. On July 20, 2004, an administrative law judge (ALJ) rendered a decision in which he found that Plaintiff was not under a “disability,” as defined in the Act. On September 22, 2004, the Appeals Council of the Social Security Administration denied plaintiff’s request for review. Thus, the ALJ’s decision stands as the final decision of the Commissioner. Plaintiff’s appeal is before the Court on Plaintiff’s motion for judgment. The facts and arguments are presented in the parties’ briefs and will not be repeated here.

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1995). This determination requires review of the entire record, including both evidence in support of, and in opposition to, the Commissioner's decision. Fountain v. Railroad Retirement Bd., 88 F.3d 528, 530 (8th Cir. 1996). The Court's role, however, is not to reweigh the evidence or try the issues de novo. Craig v. Chater, 943 F. Supp. 1184, 1188 (W.D. Mo. 1996) (citing McClees v. Shalala, 2 F.3d 301, 302 (8th Cir. 1994)). When supported by substantial evidence, the Commissioner's findings are conclusive and must be affirmed. Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971).

Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla but less than preponderance. It means such evidence that a reasonable mind would accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Johnson v. Chater, 108 F.3d 178, 179 (8th Cir. 1997), citations omitted. The substantial evidence standard, however, presupposes a zone of choice within which the decision makers can go either way, without interference by the courts. Clarke v. Bowen, 843 F.2d 271, 272-73 (8th Cir. 1988). "[A]n administration decision is not subject to reversal merely because substantial evidence would have supported an opposite decision." Id. Hence, "if it is possible to draw two inconsistent positions from the evidence and one of those positions represents the agency's finding, we must affirm the decision." Roe v. Chater, 92 F.3d 672, 672 (8th Cir. 1996) (quoting Robinson v. Sullivan, 956 F.2d 836, 838 (8th Cir. 1992)).

An individual claiming disability benefits has the burden of proving he or she is unable to return to the type of work in which he or she was formerly engaged due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d) (1) (A). If the claimant succeeds, the burden of production shifts to the commissioner to establish that plaintiff can perform some other type of substantial gainful activity in the national

economy. See Young v. Apfel, 221 F.3d 1065, 1069, n. 5 (8th Cir. 2000); see also, 68 Fed. Reg. 51,153 - 51,163 (August 26, 2003); 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2).

The Court has reviewed the parties' briefs, the decision of the ALJ, the transcript of the hearing and the additional medical and documentary evidence. In this case, the Court cannot find substantial evidence on the record to support the commissioner's decision. Specifically, the Court finds the ALJ erred in (1) failing to consider plaintiff's IQ and the effect that her IQ may have on her RFC; and (2) failing to assess separately how many hours plaintiff could sit and stand in a work day.

Therefore, it is **ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for summary judgment (Doc. # 6) is **GRANTED**. The decision of the Secretary is reversed and this case is remanded pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)(4) for further proceedings consistent with this Order.

It is further **ORDERED** that defendant's motion for summary judgment (Doc. # 7) is **DENIED**.

/S/ FERNANDO J. GAITAN, JR.

Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.
United States District Judge

Dated: April 19, 2005
Kansas City, Missouri